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9. The city has one Ukrainian and one Polish seminar. There is one Ukrainian, one Polish, and one Jewish gymnasium and all three are on Miskevicha Ulitsa. The Ukrainian gymnasium has an enrollment of two hundred students and it has eight classes.
10. The city has seven churches [REDACTED] 25X1
11. East of the city there is the Tysmienica River. It is about six yards wide and it varies in depth. It is not suitable for drinking, swimming or fishing as it is polluted with petroleum sediment. We generally went swimming near Stryj.
12. Drinking water is piped in from Podbuz. Small water hydrants are scattered about the city for the people to fill their water pitchers or buckets. The city also has a few public wells. A few business buildings have water fountains.
13. There are a few hospitals scattered in the city and there are about 20 doctors for the entire city.
14. Most of the homes in the center of the city are of two-story brick construction. Homes in the urban areas are built of wood. Most homes have coal stoves and some have small two burner electrical-type stoves.
15. City workers haul the garbage from homes and business buildings which are in the center of the city. The urban residents are responsible for their own. They take the garbage in hand carts to the city dump.
16. Drogobych has 50% Ukrainians, 30% Polish, and 20% Jewish population.
17. Transportation is by bicycle and horse and buggy. Some homes have two or three bicycles. There are a few buses which take the workers to the refineries and back to the city.
18. About two kilometers south of Drogobych on a small hill which we call "Hirka" there is a section that has about 20 buildings, all new. Ten of these buildings are used for living quarters for the guards, jailers, prison officials, and their families. The other ten buildings are used for a jail. The jails are of two-story brick construction. The cells vary in size and capacity. The jail has its own electrical power lighting system.
19. In the rural areas of Drogobych, Stebnik, and Kalush people dig up the salina deposits. This is shipped to a plant in Stebnik or to a larger plant in Kalush [REDACTED] for processing. This compound is processed and exported for medical use.
20. Wheat, barley, oats, and a great variety of vegetables are the chief products raised in this area. Most of this produce is exported. There are many orchards in the city and people grow cherries, apples, peaches, and plums. Trees in the city and urban areas are of medium height and they are mostly spruce and oak.
21. Women's clothes are made either at home or by a seamstress. In winter the women wear woolen clothes, long fur coats if they can afford them or a long coat with just a fur collar, and boots or shoes depending on the style. In summer the women wear silk clothes.

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22. Men in winter wear knee length fur coats, boots, and shirts of varied colors. On social occasions they would wear a white shirt and tie. The men wear dark colored suits in winter and light colored suits in summer. The city does not have any woolen mills. It is possible to buy ready made boots or have them specially made by a bootmaker.
23. Roads that are considered to be first class are from Drogobych to Borislav, Stryj, and Sambor. They are wide enough for two cars to pass each other and are surfaced of dirt and stones. Secondary roads run to Medenitsa, Stebnik, and Dablyany. These are also surfaced with stones and dirt.
24. In 1939 during the Soviet occupation everyone carried a passport. Street names were being changed and many people arrested. During the first five months of occupation the city was completely under military control and then reverted to Soviet civilian control.
25. The NKVD told children to listen to whatever their parents, brothers, sister, and relatives discussed at home and report all this to the NKVD.
26. Teachers in the schools were required to use propaganda methods. For example, a teacher would ask a child to say, "Ask God to give you bread." The child would repeat this question out loud in class. Nothing happened. Then the teacher would say, "Now ask father Stalin to give you bread." The child repeated this question. The teacher would hand the child the bread and say, "See, God doesn't give you bread but father Stalin does."

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LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES

25X1

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